

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901

XXXIX-N^o 48



The Bug-a-Boo

of SORE THROAT

need never find lodgment in your family if you keep

TONSILINE

at hand. It cures sore throat inside of 24 hours. Is a safe and proven remedy for sore mouth in every form. Cures Quinsy and Croup. Prevents Diphtheria. 25 and 50c. At your druggist's.

THE TONSILINE CO., Canton, O.

BUSIN^ES DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon
Orr J. H. Hur, President. H. L. Mc-
Lain, Cashier.

MA-DWARE.

S. L. CO., dealer in Foreign Linen,
etc., rdwae, etc., Main street.

M^EUFACORIES.

R. E. L. & CO., manufacturers of The
Portable, Semi-Portable
and Fixed on Railways, Horse powers, Sav-
ing 40%, etc.

MASSILLON MILLING MILL, Jos. D. O.
man, Proprietor, manufacturers of
spec. rques. of Merchant Bar and Black
iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
tured Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bee-
fication Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., manufac-
tured of Bridges, Hoofs and Gener-
al structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store
C. East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-
struments, etc. No. 5 South Elm street.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Mas-
sillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	75
Hay, per ton.....	12 00 to 13 00
Straw, per ton.....	8 00 to 10 00
Corn	40
Oats	27
Clover Seed.....	6 00-6 50
Timothy Seed.....	2 00
Rye, per bu.....	8 50
Barley.....	48
Flax seed.....	1 50
Wool (unwashed,)	18-18
Wool (washed).....	25
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new.....	35
Beets, per bushel.....	40
Apples	60-75
Cabbage, per dozen.....	40-50
Evaporated apples.....	08 to 10
White beans.....	2 00
Onions.....	55
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.	
Butter.....	16-20
Eggs (fresh).....	20
Chickens, per lb.....	9-10
Turkeys, live.....	08
Turkeys, dressed.....	11

\$30.00 Chicago to California, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Puget Sound.

Chicago Union Pacific and North-
Western Line. Tickets on sale each
Tuesday, February 12 to April 20. Short-
est time enroute. Finest scenery. Daily
tourist car excursions personally con-
ducted semi-weekly. For tickets, illus-
trated pamphlets and full information
inquire of nearest ticket agent or ad-
dress Chicago & North Western Ry., 127
The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

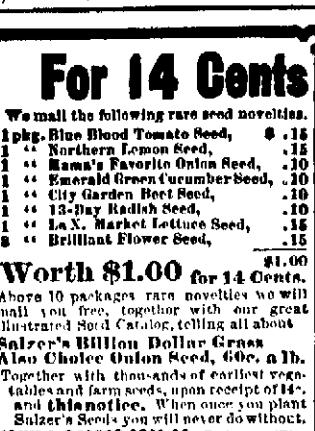
\$30 from Chicago to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and North Pacific Coast.

via Chicago & North Western or Omaha.
Optional routes via St. Paul or Omaha.
Tickets on sale each Tuesday, February
12 to April 30. Shortest time enroute.
Finest scenery. Daily tourist car excursions
personally conducted semi-weekly. For tickets, illus-
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dress Chicago & North Western Ry., 127
The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

"Grip made me very weak and nervous with tightness of chest and head-
ache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine
gave me quick relief."—Mrs. Clara
rinda Butler, West Wheeling, O.

Attachment Notice.

John Grober vs John Levers and
H. Smith, as partners.
Before John J. Weifer, Justice of the Peace
of Tuscarawas township, Stark County, Ohio.
On the 25th day of January, A. D. 1901, said
justice issued an order of attachment in the
action for the sum of twenty-five dollars
Massillon, O., Feb. 18, 1901.



TERMS ACCEPTED.

The Proposed Expedition Alarmed Chinese.

RAIDERS ARE ARRESTED.

Minister Conger Instructed to Re-
monstrate Against Further Hostili-
ties in China—Lord Kitchener Loses
His Baggage Train—Hamilton Found
Guilty of Manslaughter.

PEKIN, Feb. 20.—[By Associated
Press]—Li Hung Chang and Prince
Ching have received a message from the
imperial court which virtually means
that the Chinese will comply with all
the demands of the powers, although
they desired information on a few
minor details. The foreign envoys look
forward confidently to absolute compi-
ance by Thursday at the latest. Prince
Ching and Li Hung Chang were greatly
worried by the preparations for the ex-
pedition into the interior, and they
strongly urged the court to yield, pointing
out that otherwise the dismemberment
of the empire was probable.

The German, British and Japanese
legations notified the Chinese that the
allies were preparing an expedition to-
ward Sian Fu in the event of the court
persisting in its present unsatisfactory at-
titude regarding the punishments. There-
upon the Chinese plenipotentiaries wired
to Sian Fu, counseling immediate com-
pliance and pointing out that now there
was only the question of the death of a
few persons really deserving such a fate,
whereas an advance of the allies west-
ward would mean the death and distress
of thousands, besides causing the powers
to treat China with greater harshness
than if a settlement were arrived at
without further military operations. Thereupon the court replied, virtually
complying with all the demands of the
powers.

THE KANSAS RAID.

Prisoners Will be Tried for Mur- der.

MILLWOOD, Kan., Feb. 20.—[By Asso-
ciated Press]—In the raid on the saloon
conducted by Michael Lockner, on Tues-
day, Mrs. Ross Hudson, wife of the bar-
tender, was instantly killed by a bullet
from a Winchester rifle. William Webb,
one of the raiders, was shot through the
arm, and three of his companions were
slightly wounded. Four men have been
arrested on suspicion of having partici-
pated in the raid.

The county attorney asserts that he
will file a complaint against them for
murder in the first degree. The raiders
are John Willburn, William Thornburg,
Andy Wilson and a man named Turner.
Willburn is but 28 years of age, and each
of the others are 26. All but Turner are
married. Back of the alleged raid there
is said to have existed a feud of long
standing. Other arrests may follow.

CONGER INSTRUCTED.

Will Remonstrate Against Fur- ther Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—[By Asso-
ciated Press]—The state department has
instructed Minister Conger to communi-
cate to the foreign ministers at Pekin
the feeling of the United States govern-
ment that further hostile expeditions
should not be indulged in at this time.

The state department has been in-
formed that Ambassador White, at Ber-
lin, has made representations to the for-
eign office regarding the reputed ex-
pedition of Count Von Waldersse into the
interior of China and that the foreign
office gave him reassuring replies. It
is understood that the foreign office told
Mr. White that such expeditions were
designed chiefly to convince the Chinese
government that the powers would not
be trifled with.

TOOK KITCHENER'S BAGGAGE.

Boers Derail a Train at Klip River.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—[By Associated
Press]—A special from Pretoria says
the Boers derailed Lord Kitchener's bag-
gagetrain at Klip river and captured the
general's baggage. Lord Kitchener was
on a train preceding the baggage train.
An armored train was hurried to the
scene of the wreck and drove the Boers
off.

HAMILTON GUILTY.

Verdict of Manslaughter in First Degree.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—[By Asso-
ciated Press]—The jury in the Hamilton
case returned a verdict of manslaughter
in the first degree. The penalty is from
five to twenty years. The jury recom-
mended Hamilton to the mercy of the
court.

"When I was prostrated with grip and
my heart and nerves were in bad shape,
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure gave me new life
and health."—Mrs. Geo. Colie, Elgin,
Ill.

DOWIE WAXES DEFIANT.

Declared He Wouldn't Allow a Legis-
lative Committee to Investi-
gate His Bank.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Feb. 20.—A resolution
was adopted by the lower house of the Illinois legislature providing
for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the Zion City
bank, of Chicago. The resolution, in part, cites the bank as without any
official supervision for the protection of depositors, said bank being said
to be owned, operated and controlled by John Alexander Dowie, alleged
faith healer; that there have been deposited in said bank large sums of
money, and that Dowie or his agents have purchased hundreds of thousands
of dollars' worth of property at tremendously inflated value as a
site of a proposed city or religious
community and contemplate adding
thereon improvements which, in the
aggregate, will amount to an enormous
sum, and failure to realize profits on
any circumstances adversely effecting the success of that enterprise
would be likely to involve the Dowie
interests in financial ruin.

The committee to be appointed is
given full power to examine into the
affairs of the institution, and ascertain
who, if anyone, is associated with
Dowie in the management of the
bank.

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ACCUSED OF AIDING REBELS.

Prominent Arrests in Philippines—Bel- gium Consul Fired.

MANILA, Feb. 20.—Captain Jones, of the
Eighth infantry, arrested at a town on the bay, in the province of
Laguna; Florentino Ortana and Miguel Ponce de Leon, agents of Tabacaleria
company, and William Webb, Pedro Lorenzo and Victoriano Santu-
tana, employed by the Philippine Trading company, on charges similar
to those brought against D. M. Carman, the American contractor, namely,
furnishing the insurgents with supplies. The Tabacaleria company, the
richest corporation in the Philippines, is accused of aiding the
insurgents often and extensively. The
parties arrested are prominent persons
and the evidence against them is very strong.

M. Prix Herterman, a Belgian, con-
nected with the Philippine Trading
company, was arrested at Manila, and
M. Eduard Andre, the Belgian consul
here, and manager of the Philippine
Trading company, hastily left
Manila with his family on his way to
Europe on board the steamer Monte-
video. Andre had previously been
suspected. Other arrests were ex-
pected.

Rebels Whipped and Scattered.

MANILA, Feb. 20.—Colonel Schnyler,
with about 100 men of the Forty-
sixth regiment on the gunboat Basco,
landed on the Cavite coast, near Tern-
tato, and proceeding inland, captured
a small rebel garrison. Continuing
his march along a mountain trail, Colonel Schnyler was attacked by
rebels of Trias' command. After a
sharp fight the enemy was beaten and
scattered. One American was
killed and one wounded.

Rebels in Prison on Guam.

MANILA, Feb. 20.—The United States
transport Rosecrans returned here
from the island of Guam, after land-
ing there the Filipino prisoners who
have been transported to that place.
The prisoners were landed Jan. 12.
They occupy an excellent prison site,
about four miles from Agana. The
prison is called the Presidio. It is
situated on an ascent and strict dis-
cipline is maintained.

KEYSOR WAS ELECTED.

Chosen for the Pennsylvania Senate Elections in Some Places in the Keystone State.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The election
in this city was for receiver of taxes,
two magistrates, select and common
councilmen, school directors, constables
and other minor offices.

For receiver of taxes John W. Dav- ison carried the city by the usual overwhelming Republican majority over Maxwell Stevenson, Democrat.

Edward A. Devlin, Republican, and
Edward F. Ternan, Democrat, were
elected magistrates. Under the law
a citizen could vote for only one can-
didate, thus giving the minority party
representation.

William H. Keyser, Republican,
who recently resigned from the house,
was elected state senator from the
Third district to fill the unexpired
term of the late Francis A. Osborn.

Joseph Call, Republican, was elected
to fill Keyser's unexpired term in the
Nineteenth district, and Richard
Curry, Republican, was selected to
fill the vacancy in the Sixteenth dis-
trict, caused by the death of W. F.
Stewart.

He was the author of a history of
Pennsylvania and a large number of
other historical publications.

WERE REMARRIED TWICE.

An Ohio Couple Again Reunited After Two Divorces.

AMELIA, O., Feb. 20.—Charles Mar-
tin and his wife have had a romantic
life. They were married at the Baptist
parsonage, by the Rev. J. H. Rader
for the third time. Mrs. Martin
having twice been divorced from her
husband, remarrying him each time.
They are prominent in society
circles, and have grown daughters
and sons.

MRS. NATION RESTS.

Has Faith In Providence, as to Her Future.

OPPOSED TO PROPOSED RESCUE.

Sent Word to Some of Her Friends to
Smash Joints, Instead of Breaking Into
Jail to Effect Her Release—Invited to
Other Towns.

TO SUPPLANT CANTEENS.

Gallinger Offers Amendment to Appropriate Money, to Fit Out Post
Exchanges, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—An amendment
to the army appropriation bill
was introduced by Mr. Gallinger, ap-
propriating \$547,500, to be applied to
fitting out the post exchanges so as
to make them take the place of the
army canteen.

The amendment provides that the
money shall be expended under the
direction of the secretary of war and
that it shall be used "for the purpose
of laying out, preparing and cul-
tivating gardens and supplying seeds,
roots and plants for the same; the
purchase of books, periodicals, stationery,
etc., for the post exchange library; the
purchase of gymnastic appliances; prizers for athletic sports;
toward the support of the regimental
band; for the purchase of articles of
food other than those supplied by the
regular ration, and for the further
improvement of the

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

SHOW OF LIVE STOCK.

BIG EXHIBIT FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN AT BUFFALO.

Horse Show a Prominent Feature.
Model Dairy Building on the Grounds—Accommodations for 25,000 Animals—Great Display of Agricultural Products.

The exhibit of live stock at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo the coming summer will include all varieties and breeds of domestic animals. Arrangements have been made to accommodate 25,000 animals on the grounds. Liberal prizes in all classes will be offered.

A fashionable horse show will be a prominent feature of the display and will include harness horses, saddlers, jumpers, etc. This exhibition will be fastened on the lines of the Madison Square Garden show and will be held at the stadium.

A model exhibition dairy, composed of all breeds of milk cows, will be in operation during the six months of the Exposition.

A great display of the varied agricultural products from the various states, provinces and countries of the Western Hemisphere will be made in the Agricultural building, covering two acres.

Awards for all meritorious exhibits will be made direct to individual exhibitors.

The closing of the Nineteenth century has witnessed marvelous strides in the improvement of methods in the dairy world. Formerly the whole business was conducted largely by "rule of thumb." Instead of a vocation requiring a certain apprenticeship it is fast becoming an exact science, in which chemistry and bacteriology play no insignificant part. The increasing interest and attendance at the various dairy schools throughout the United States and Canada, the existence of great cooperative and commercial organizations for the manufacture and sale of dairy products, is an undisputable testimony to the achievements of modern science. In this great industry the government has appropriated vast sums of money to help the dairyman in his work, and this is indicative of its importance as a factor of the great food problem of the world.

The territorial lines of the dairy belt have long since been annihilated. A few states and provinces in the east no longer enjoy the exclusive distinction of being in the dairy sections. In the Dairy building at the Exposition space has already been asked for by Maine and California, Manitoba and Texas. The supposed disadvantages of soil, water, climate and food in portions of North America have largely been eliminated by the skillful dairyman, and today splendid representatives of dairy animals are found wherever the wholesomeness and nutritive value of milk products are known.

Few people have any adequate conception of the present magnitude of the dairy industry. In the United States and Canada there is one dairy cow to every four persons, or 20,000,000 cows. The annual milk production is estimated at \$550,000,000. Add to this the value of dairy cows, \$650,000,000, and we have \$1,200,000,000. To this add the investments in dairy appliances and we reach a grand total of \$20,000,000,000 invested in this great industry in the United States and Canada. The great countries to the south of us, Central and South America, are eager for American dairy products, and with more people from these countries visiting the Exposition in 1901 than have visited the United States and Canada in the past half century the great commercial opportunity to exhibitors of Dairy Products and Supplies needs no further comment.

A large, beautiful building located near the Agricultural building will be devoted exclusively to Dairy Products and Dairy Apparatus.

All the milk products will be exhibited in glass cases properly refrigerated for the purpose of maintaining as far as possible the texture and quality of the products on exhibition. Exhibitors whose products form a portion of their state or provincial displays will not be charged for exhibit space, but individual exhibitors will be charged \$1.50 per square foot for space occupied.

The exhibit of Dairy Appliances will embody all the recent inventions and improvements made in this industry, including sterilizers, pasteurizers, separators, coolers, churns, etc.

Electric power will be furnished in the building should exhibitors desire to demonstrate the work of their machines for the benefit of the visitors.

The exhibit in the Dairy division will be a selective one and in point of attractiveness, interest and utility will surpass anything ever before attempted.

A Model Dairy, composed of representatives of all the breeds, will be in operation during the entire Exposition for the purpose of determining as far as possible the cost of production and the adaptability of certain breeds to special lines of dairy work. These several divisions are in charge of Mr. F. A. Converse.

Race Development.

The Department of Ethnology at the Pan-American Exposition will include a vast museum of archaeological treasures by which the development of the races, particularly in America, may be traced. The Americas have proved to be rich fields which the students have neglected. Stone implements and vessels made by the mound builders, the Aztecs or the Incas many centuries ago and brought to light only in recent years will serve to introduce the first Americans to those of the present day. A rare opportunity will be given to study the progress of man in labor and invention by means of these priceless exhibits.

ROTARY ENGINE PROBLEM.

Chicago Inventor Claims That He Has Found the Solution.

Investigations covering 18 years, according to its inventor, James M. Evans of Chicago, have solved the problem of the rotary engine. If the tests already made stand, the new engine will revolutionize the use of steam. This engine, it is asserted, weighs one-tenth as much as any other form of engine producing equal power. It occupies small space, and the inventor says it can be manufactured and installed at 10 per cent of the cost of old type engines.

Hiram Baldwin and others are associated with the inventor in forming a company for placing the new engine on the market. In this company Mr. Evans will hold a controlling interest.

Tests of the new engine, described by the Chicago Record, were made recently in that city. The 100 horsepower engine is 22 by 22 by 16 inches, and its weight is 1,000 pounds. Steam is supplied to the cylinder through a two inch pipe leading from the boiler. The engine is bolted to two oak planks, which form its only foundation.

From a dead standstill when connected with a 44 kilowatt shunt wound dynamo by a 14 inch rubber belt the engine was started with a registered steam pressure of less than five pounds. In less than 20 seconds the engine was

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The Thoughtful Wheat Weevil.

It is remarkable, says F. S. Seales, that weevils never injure the germ of the grain, which therefore grows as well when it has served as a nest for these little pests as previously.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

New System Developed by the Weather Bureau.

RECEIVER OF SOUNDER TYPE USED

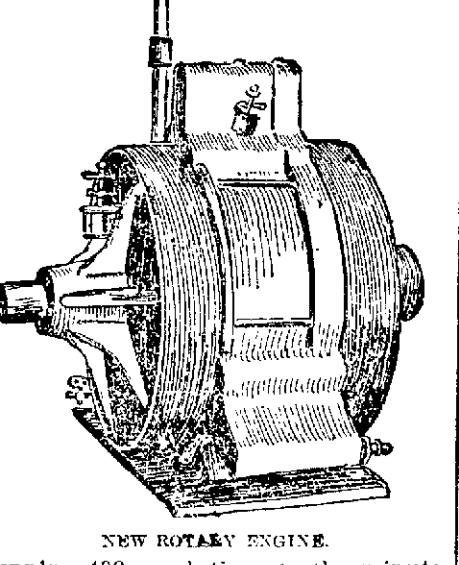
Chief Moore Says Marconi's Records Have Already Been Surpassed—Apparatus Completed That Is Expected to Enable Operators to Signal Ships Five Hundred Miles Out at Sea.

A new system of wireless telegraphy has been developed by the weather bureau.

"It is a success," said Willis S. Moore, chief of the bureau, recently to a Washington representative of the New York World. "We have been experimenting for a year at Cobbs island, in the Potomac river, 70 miles below Washington.

"We have completed an apparatus that we expect will enable us to signal ships 500 miles or more out at sea. We shall soon send out ships equipped with receiving instruments. We have just completed a station at Roanoke, N. C., and will soon have stations at Hatteras and Cape Hatteras.

"We have succeeded in telegraphing perfectly with our wireless system for 60 miles over a rough country around



NEW ROTARY ENGINE.

running 400 revolutions to the minute, producing a dynamo speed of 1,150 revolutions per minute and carrying 30 arc lights at full voltage. The arc lights showed not the slightest flicker, proving that the engine was running without fluctuations. This result was gained with a registered steam pressure of 53 pounds. The working of the engine was almost noiseless, and the vibration was not perceptible.

Since last May, when the engine was submitted, it has been submitted to rigid tests by mechanical experts, and the opinion prevails that it is a practical engine. A. K. Adler, consulting engineer, New York and Chicago; Channing G. Hollick, with the Clarendon Telephone company; George Thorpe, superintendent of the Federal Steel company, and many other experts have passed favorable judgment on it. Their tests have shown that the engine has a speed ranging from 20 to 1,000 revolutions per minute, subject to regulation so that a 100 horsepower engine can run a sewing machine or carry a load to its capacity.

Mechanism in this engine has been reduced to a minimum. There are no gears, springs, screws or bolts to become broken or loosened. Tests, it is said, show that the starting power is four times as great as the power used when running at full speed.

According to the Construction News "its adaptation is general. It may be put anywhere, on almost any sort of foundation. It may be attached to a post or hung from the ceiling, coupled direct to dynamos, blowers or shafting, worked down in mines, fastened to a steamboat for portable use in quarries, etc., hitched direct to the axle of a locomotive or to freight cars, making each car's power individual, steam being supplied from the locomotive or a boiler in one of the cars, coupled directly to a small dynamo for a locomotive headlight or used to operate a locomotive."

The gavel was presented to Speaker Henderson of the house by Mr. Joy of St. Louis and forwarded to Washington by Rev. T. H. Hegerty of St. Louis. The gavel was accompanied by a letter from Rev. Hegerty, which was turned over to the speaker after the presentation by Mr. Joy.

The gavel is one of the neatest in the collection which the speaker has, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The head is of oak taken from the house in St. Louis which was presented to General Sherman by the city. The handle is of hickory taken from the log cabin which was built by General Grant on the Dent farm, near St. Louis. The speaker will make use of the gavel at times, and when not in use will keep it with the 67 other gavels which have been given him since his election as speaker. One which he values as much as any other is made from a tree in the grounds of Upper Iowa university, where the speaker was educated. It is the plainest of his gavels. The most ornate is one presented by the people of Iowa upon his selection as speaker and is heavily bound in gold. It is valued at \$150.

THE SPEAKER'S GAVEL.

Mr. Joy Presented With One Sent by St. Louis Minister.

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On Clean Oil Paintings.

Take the picture down from the wall, dust off all cobwebs and dirt, wash the canvas with a sponge and water and cover it with shaving soap for a few minutes.

Wash this off with a brush and when the moisture has dried rub the canvas with a linen rag soaked with nitrobenzene. This will leave the painting clean but dull of surface, but this defect may be remedied by an application of olive oil and a final coating of fine colorless varnish. Gilt frames can be brightened by a washing of onion water, obtained by boiling some cut onions and mashing them to extract the fluid.—Exchange.

Concerning Hedges.

Do away with fences. Establish a hedge. Avoid the osage orange, as its roots stretch out wildly, robbing the lawn of nutrition.

The hemlock and spruce in few instances are successful, too frequently the undergrowth dying out.

Select the California privet, rapid in growth and obedient to the hedge cutter's shears.

The privet hedge is beautiful in summer time, but the charm of the green and violet mass when lighted by the late afternoon sun of a day in early winter is beyond the possibility of mere verbal description.

LEGAL DECISION.

The separate property of a married woman is not liable for her husband's debts merely because he gratuitously devoted his time and skill to its management and part of it had been accumulated through the labor so donated by him.

Decr. Well & Co. Versus Bonne, 79 N. W. Rep. (Ia.), 50.

THE THOUGHTFUL WHEAT WEEVIL.

Already the Italian government has officially declared the house in which Giuseppe Verdi was born a national monument, says the Boston Herald.

They appreciate the advantages of preserving such places over there, and pilgrims the world over visit these shrines perennially.

THE THOUGHTFUL WHEAT WEEVIL.

It is remarkable, says F. S. Seales, that weevils never injure the germ of the grain, which therefore grows as well when it has served as a nest for these little pests as previously.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE.

Contains Eight Rooms and Bath and Can Be Built For \$3,000.

[Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1000 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

A house of the following description has been built several times in various parts of the country for from \$8,000 to \$3,200, according to location. These prices included heating, plumbing and munters. It must be understood that in general, the cost given does not include papering, frescoing, gas or electric fixtures, lawn gardening or fencing, which are matters usually left to the owner's taste as to



FRONT ELEVATION.

style and expense and not included in the contract for the erection of the building.

The design in this case contemplates the use of clapboards for the exterior covering and shingles for the roof, the whole standing upon a foundation of good hard burned brick. It will be noticed that the piazza is carefully considered so as to insure a shady retreat from a torrid summer day, at the same time not depriving the rooms of the necessary light.

The rooms on the first floor are so arranged that they may readily be thrown together when desired. The large hall

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The

DRESS AND FASHION.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CONFECTIONS OF COSTLY ELEGANCE.

Splendor of Evening Dress as It Has Come in With the Opera Season. New Colors—Large Gold Roses a Fad in Millinery—The Culture, Etc.

Figure is more important than face nowadays, and skirts and bodices alike for evening dresses are fitted with rare skill, though young debutantes are wearing diaphanous materials, bounced horizontally or tilted perpendicularly, the full bodice being confined at the waist with a soft sash, which falls in long ends at the back. The sleeves are infinitesimal, a wisp of lace, a rose or so, or maybe a butterfly bow of ribbon—that is, for full dress and the many ball gowns that will be worn as the season advances.

The new dragee tones or bonbon colors, such as Marie Antoinette affected at the Trianon, are the fashion in Paris and in England, and many evening dresses for dinner wear are being made in very fine soft cloth of these shades, trimmed with fur and lace. It is a splendid foundation for gold embroidery, which is all one can



EVENING CLOAK OF TAFFETA.

desire, when it is light. Paris is affecting various shades of gray. Ropes of roses tied up with chiffon find a place on the side of the skirt, and chiffon gowns are often scattered with floral leaves.

Taking it altogether, the ideal evening dress is of soft chiffon or lace bearing multitudinous frills, a little diversity of this scheme being noticeable in trimmings of graduating rows of velvet, while the empire gown, with belts of wondrous embroidery, has a large share of popularity, perhaps the most conspicuous feature being the favor accorded to panne. Panno is used for these empire gowns, which under their most elegant aspect may be found decorated with garlands of chiffon roses, with perhaps a diamond twinkling on the petals.

The gold fever rages with unabated fury, the latest idiosyncrasy of the hour being gold flowers made of tress and wire perched up aloft on the sable toques, while there is an epidemic of gold ferrets or tags to cravats and belts.

Full grown, many petalled gold roses are exploited by those who affect smart millinery. The millinery rose transforms an ordinary hat into a chic one. It is generally made of golden tissue mingled with green foliage, but it wants a first rate milliner to make it a

THE MAKING OF A MAN.

The Food the Healthy Boy Craves and Ought to Have.

Recent cases have come to my knowledge of boys just entering manhood who have failed in health. "The body has grown tall and slender, but not filled out," the fond mother has said, "and yet we have been so careful of his eating." As if to prevent a healthy growing boy from eating as much as he wanted was the sure way to perfect health!

When some member of the family, noticeably the mother, has suffered from dyspepsia, and is under the advice of a specialist for this particular disorder, her condition ought not to be allowed to disturb the appetites of the other members of the family. As she sits at the table with scant relish for food, and sees her hungry 14-year-old son stow away enough for three ordinary persons, according to her estimate, she sighs audibly and suggests that "one helping ought to be enough." She little comprehends the needs of the growing muscles and bony structure and vital organs. All are crying out for more fuel, and with the boy's hearty exercise and vigorous growth comes this imperious demand for the right sort of food and plenty of it.

Plain, whole, one food, such as meat, eggs, milk, cereals and legumes cooked well, ought, with the boy who has plenty of exercise, to produce a man who can endure the strain of life without breaking down at its very threshold. The trouble sometimes begins in the unwise effort of the female portion of the family to economize in the table fare. "Meat is expensive; therefore we will fit its substitute."

Instead of the life giving steak fruit is given the place of honor at the breakfast table. Hungry boys are set down to meal of uncooked fruit—an orange, it may be—and a dish of oatmeal and then sent off to school or to work on this indigestible combination. The orange is good enough at the right time and place, and so is the thoroughly cooked oatmeal, but as substitutes for a broiled steak on a winter morning they are a complete failure.

All the morning long at his work the young fellow has this indefinable gnawing. He cannot tell whence it comes, but it is there, and he only knows it remains there until it is relieved by a supply of food. If noon brings him a sandwich and a piece of pie, he must still wait until a 6 o'clock dinner, when the exhausted system has begun to draw on itself. No amount eaten at that hour can make up for the loss of the other two meals, especially if this one is presided over by the gentle mother, who cannot understand how anybody can eat so much. A healthful appetite will crave the roast of beef or log of mutton, with vegetables and fruit.—Table Talk.

Smart Midwinter Styles.

The two models from Vogue represent some of the most striking among swell fashions. One figure shows a long, loose cloak of pale castor cloth with



SMART MIDWINTER MODELS.

turned back velvet cuffs and revers; a castor velvet and amazon plume picture hat and the long bear boa and muff which are peculiarly elegant.

The other costume is in hunter's green velvet, with jeweled belt, green beaver hat with black piping and sable around the crown, and a sable neck scarf with long ends and cluster tails.

Always an Efficient Silver Cleaner.

There is nothing quite so good as ammonia for removing the dark tarnish which is soon deposited on silver, or on almost any metal surfaces.

Lemon juice also is a very efficient cleaner of filigree work, but the objects so cleansed with this or with ammonia, for that matter, must be rinsed with clean water and properly dried.

Sweet Potatoes With Sausage.
Cut large, round sweet potatoes (rams) in halves, then cut off a slice from each half so it will lie flat. Put the pieces in a baking pan, lay a round slice of sausage on each, put a little water in the pan and bake until the potatoes are tender. Serve with apple sauce and hot corn cake.

Chocolate Pie.

One coffee cup of sweet milk, three-fourths of sugar, two tablespoons of grated chocolate and three eggs. Heat the chocolate and milk together; add the sugar and yolks of the eggs. Bake with an under crust, using the whites of eggs with three tablespoons of sugar for frosting.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Matters of Interest Talked About at Washington.

SAWMILL IN HEART OF THE CITY.

Democratic Simplicity Marks the Preliminary Inauguration Work. Sherman's War Relics Given to the National Museum—Mrs. McKinley Wishes an American Gown For Inauguration Ball.

The western congressman, homesick for the scenes of his boyhood; the Maine man, whose mind reverts with tenderness to the sawmill on the edge of the forest; the southerner, in whose nostrils yet lingers the spicy odor of the newly sawed pine wood of his native village—all are furnished by a complacent government with the opportunity of renewing the memories of their native birth in the erection of a miniature sawmill close by the main thoroughfare of Washington.

Executive avenue, running at right angles to Pennsylvania avenue and separating the north grounds of the White House from the narrow parking of the war, state and navy department building, has been transformed within the past few days into a scene of busy activity, says the Washington Post. A shed, such as perambulating lumbermen put up temporarily for the convenience of forest owners, with its sheet iron chimney protruding from a slanting board roof, with its busy wheel, buzzing saw and a floating bag of steam, has been built; huge piles of lumber sport themselves in the vicinity, clustering crowds watch the progress of the saw and discuss politics, small boys place their hands on the vibrating timber "to feel the buzz"—in fact, all the elements of a small logging camp are reproduced in the center of the nation's capital. This democratic simplicity of work is preliminary to the erection of stands on the avenue for the accommodation of the inauguration crowds.

With characteristic disregard for the "dignity that doth hedge a king" the coping of the White House fence is made to serve its purpose and forms a support for the lumber as it is being passed under the saw. Diplomats' carriages approaching the state department by this route are forced to edge to one side, and pedestrians taking a constitutional must, willy nilly, keep to the right going south and to the left going north. The city boy listens with ill concealed impatience to the boastful knowledge of his country cousin whose father sends wood to the railroads, and the department clerk stands around at the noon hour, an interested spectator of progress.

After many years of waiting the hall of American history of the National museum has just come into possession of the W. T. Sherman war collection, writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Nearly all of the other generals of the civil war were represented in some way, and scarcely a day passed that tourists did not ask for some memento of the great general.

After the death of the brother, John Sherman, and the ultimate scattered condition of his effects Miss Lizzie and P. T. Sherman of New York, son and daughter of the general, concluded to give the valuable relics into the keeping of the National museum. Starting with Sherman's diploma from West Point, the commissions as second lieutenant and all the way to that of full general, major general, brigadier general, secretary of war and a regent of the Smithsonian institution permit one to follow his full course with great regularity.

Again, the story of Sherman's progress is told in his uniforms, the first being his coat, hat and sash, the uniform of the Third artillery, U. S. A. Among the swords is one the general carried at the battle of Shiloh and a more ornamental one having a gold hilt studded with diamonds. The watch that served him on his famous march to the sea awakens great interest.

In fact, the collection is the most complete of that of any officer of the civil war, General Grant not excepted, inasmuch as the Grant collection is more that was gained on his foreign tour than of his war exploits in the United States.

These are busy days at the White House, says the New York World. Mrs. McKinley is about to order her gown for the inauguration ball, and samples of goods and fashion plates are strewn all over her sitting room.

Mrs. McKinley recently told a friend she wished to obtain the handsomest gown money could buy for her bus-

band's second inauguration. She wished it to be an American fabric. It will be made probably by her regular modiste in New York. She has decided to get heavy cream satin and to have it embroidered by hand. Mrs. McKinley would prefer a rich lace gown, but the lace would have to be imported, and she does not desire this.

With the retirement of Mr. Wolcott of Colorado on March 4 the senate will lose its only left handed member, says the New York World. This will detract considerably from the pictorial easiness of that body. Many members and spectators drop all other business whenever Mr. Wolcott begins writing and watch him. He almost turns his back to the desk.

Mule Beats Drum Beat.
The bray of Missouri's indispensable product, the mule, is now heard around the world from Cape Town to Iloilo and frequently drowns, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the drum beat as it circles the globe.

UNCLE SAM'S DISPLAY.
Government Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

The United States government has appropriated \$500,000 for an exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next summer. To view the magnificent buildings and their multitude of treasures alone would be well worth going a long distance. They are much more beautiful than those of the government group at the Columbian Exposition, while the space for exhibition purposes is but little less than was occ-



QUADRIGA FOR UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

cupied there. The display to be made by the department of agriculture will be of great value and interest to those concerned in the agricultural, horticultural and live stock industries, comprehending as it will all their varied features. The workings of the different bureaus of the department of state will be illustrated by means of blanks, sample letters, circular letters, etc., and much can be learned by the people of the manner of intercourse between the United States and other nations. The coining of money will be a feature of the exhibit by the treasury department. Here a coin press will be in operation, coining money at the rate of 90,000 coins per hour, each coin being struck with a force equal to the weight of 100 tons.

Collectors will be especially interested in the government's very complete collection of coins of all nations, a complete set of medals struck by the mint at Philadelphia and a complete series of currency issued by the government. Included in this exhibit will be a model of a lighthouse, fully equipped and in operation; a model of a quarantine station, models of marine hospital operating rooms and a model of a vessel constructed for deep sea sounding. Upon the shore of the Park Lake will be a life saving station, completely equipped with up to date apparatus, while the means employed in the saving of life on the sea will be daily illustrated by a captain and crew of two men with life and surf boats, with their appliances.

The exhibits of the war and navy departments will be the largest and most complete ever made at any exposition.

ELBERT L. LEWIS.

Engineering Methods.
At the Pan-American Exposition mechanical and civil engineering and public works, in which the American refuses to take second place, will be presented in such a clear and interesting way, by means of all sorts of costly and ingenious exhibits, that the lay mind will find it scarcely less attractive than the expert.

Condition of Queen Improved.
Stockholm, Feb. 18.—The condition of Queen Sophia is so much improved that it is now believed she will no longer be confined to her bed at all.

Lost Edwin Street

Temper, Leisure and Energy by the housekeeper who neglected to use

Third street off Erie south of Russell & Co.'s shops. This street will undoubtedly be graded, curbed and guttered next Spring.

I have 15 Lots

on this street for sale, and I will agree to pay all curb and gutter assessments on above lots sold between now and April 1, 1901.

Prices \$200 to \$400.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S Erie St.



GOLD DUST

Washing Powder

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863

DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901

THE INDEPENDENT is informed by one of its wide-awake country correspondents that Mt. Eaton is going to have a new cheese factory this spring. There is no let up to Wayne county prosperity.

That wonderful young woman, Miss Helen Keller, who though born deaf, dumb and blind, has triumphed over her limitations, has lately been distinguished by an unusual honor in her work at Radcliffe college. In the midst of a term she was advanced from one class in English to another on account of her remarkable progress. Such a promotion is most unusual.

The alleged formation of a "Federal party" among prominent Filipinos in Manila, whose object is to stop hostilities and secure from the United States a territorial government, is, if true, a step in the right direction. It is stated that this movement was initiated without the knowledge of General MacArthur, but that he cordially approves it. According to reports from Manila, ward committees have been formed under the auspices of this organization, and the first free speech political meeting in the Philippines has been held.

Mrs. Carrie Nation was unusually active on Sunday. The avenging hatchet struck right and left. Doors, beer kegs, bottles, mirrors and plate glass windows were mowed down like grass. A short visit to the police station was an unimportant incident. During the work of devastation Mrs. Nation was as volatile as she was forcible. No hifalutin officer of the law could talk her down. In the meantime, an enthusiastic band of hoodlums got gloriously drunk on the free liquor spilled by the crusaders. Like Mrs. Nation, they had a busy day.

The third district of Ohio, which includes the cities of Dayton and Hamilton, and is made up of the three counties of Montgomery, Butler and Preble, has become almost historic through its even political divisions and the prominence of some of the men who have represented it in congress, Bob Schenck, Clement L. Vallandingham and James E. Campbell among them. The fight between the two political parties last year was about as close as it has always been, the successful Republican candidate, Nevin, polling 38,882 votes and his Democratic opponent, Bickley, 28,728.

James Boyle, United States consul at Liverpool, calls attention to the fact that there is a growing market in Great Britain for American preserves—jams, jellies, pickles and other table delicacies. Mr. Boyle says that the English people are the largest consumers of jam in the world, that a love of preserves in the properly developed Englishman is second only to that of beef and bacon, and that as the United States is now supplying a large proportion of the beef and bacon consumed in England, she can also, by proper methods, capture a great share of the trade in jam and preserves.

It was noticeable that nowhere and in no one's opinion was the prospective death of Queen Victoria looked upon as an event which could by any possibility affect the American market. Such absolute confidence would have been impossible in the days when the United States was a debtor nation and when even slight ripples in English financial circles were felt with increased violence over here. Thanks to the balance of trade which has been rolled up under the McKinley administration, which has brought great quantities of gold to this country and which has led to the buying back of large quantities of American securities from foreign holders, we are comparatively independent of foreign financial influences.

Ex-Congressman Alvah A. Clark, who received the Democratic nomination for United States senator from New Jersey against Senator William J. Sewell, gave some plain talk the other night at a banquet given to a New Jersey political organization which carried its county by a majority of over 6,000 for Bryan at the last election. Mr. Clark urged the Bryanites to be honest with themselves in this hour of repose from political strife and was likewise honest himself. "I did not vote for Mr. Bryan," he said, "and thousands upon thousands of just as strong men in their faith in the old Democratic party did likewise. I have no excuse to offer for my course except that my reverence and love for the principles of Democracy

forbade it. If it was an error it was not because of disloyalty to my political faith, but because I could not then see nor have I since seen the error."

From the report of the state superintendent of railways in Pennsylvania it appears that the Pennsylvania railroad employs 4,500 more men now than it did a year ago; that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has increased the number of its employees by 2,000 during the past year, and that the Erie road has added 2,250 to its list of employees within the year—a total increase of 8,750 for the three roads. The increase in the amount of wages paid because of this increase in the number of employees amounted to \$5,790,000 for the three roads. These figures are respectfully referred to those individuals who are continually professing doubts as to whether the prosperity of large corporations is of any real benefit to the corporations' employees.

Russia has hitherto been our friend, but she believes in the doctrine of retaliation. Secretary Gage had no sooner issued an order increasing the tariff upon Russian sugar than Count Cassini, Russian ambassador at Washington, was ordered by his government to abolish all concessions to American iron, steel, hardware and machinery, the exports of which last year amounted to \$80,000,000. The Russian tariff will, accordingly, be advanced fifty per cent upon all these products, practically killing that trade. It is an unfortunate matter, but it may yet have a satisfactory outcome. Secretary Gage's order was accompanied by a statement that his decision was not final and it is stated that he hoped an appeal would be taken in order that the matter might be decided by the courts. The action taken by Russia shows that the government will not concern itself with a test case or await the issue of such a case, but there is a chance that the American importers of Russian sugar will make the fight in their own interest. Some cargoes of Russian sugar are now afloat and on the way to the United States, where at least one is due to arrive within the next ten days. It is not doubted that the consignees within the United States will, rather than pay the countervailing duty which would make it impossible to compete with other sugar, make up a test case. If the issue favors the Russian sugar, then the obnoxious decree will be amended, although it is not denied that the Russian government feels offended.

OUR PRIMARIES AND CAUSES.

Justice D. J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court, gave some important advice to the students of Yale college in an address delivered last week. "The problem of government by the people," he said, "depends upon the way service at the primaries is performed. To the man who has a solemn sense of what government by the people means, the primaries and the polls are sacred places. The college graduate can make no excuse. He is the last man in the world who can plead ignorance of his duty in citizenship. If every man (and woman) in Kansas had done his best since 1880 to enforce the prohibitory legislation of that state, George Washington would not have been obliged to divide his hatchet reputation with Mrs. Nation."

Neither the college graduate, or the high school graduate, or the busy man who has never had time to study in any school but that of experience and hard work can plead guilty of ignorance in this matter. It is beyond question that the primaries and caucuses in the small local sub-divisions constitute the most important element in our national machinery. Hence it is in them that honest and intelligent voters should, above all, participate. If they are properly conducted not only will the proper local candidate be selected, but the influence of the good tone in local politics will extend to the affairs of state and nation.

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost. REST.

Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest, and must have it. If the attack is severe, go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water. It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Take three doses of Dr. Miles' Nerve per day, and if you cannot sleep take an extra dose at bed time. To further control the fever, and to overcome the peculiar aches and pains of grip, use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. They act quickly and effectually, and no bad effects result from their use. These remedies have been thoroughly tested more than a million times, and their efficiency is thoroughly established. They never fail to give relief.

Dr. Miles' Remedies can be found at any drug store, and they are sold on a positive guarantee that first bottle or package benefits or money refunded.

Perfectly healthy people have pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood and makes people healthy.

HE LEFT MILLIONS.

Sir Francis Cook's Wife
Former Massillon Girl.

MISS TENNESSEE CLAFLIN.

Sir Francis Died Sunday Evening in London—Was at the Head of Cook & Son—Introduced to His Wife by Charles Reade, the Novelist—Lady Cook, Sister of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, Was Once Advocate of Woman's Suffrage.

Sir Francis Cook, of London, England, who married a one-time Massillon girl, died at his home in England Sunday evening. Sir Francis was at the head of the firm of Cook & Son, warehousemen, and leaves an estate valued at \$10,000,000. Lady Cook was formerly Miss Tennessee Claflin, who lived in Massillon for several years. She is a sister of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, prominent as an advocate of woman's rights.

The Claflins were in most needy circumstances when they resided in Massillon. From this city they went to Cleveland, thence to Cincinnati. It was in New York that the sisters became prominently identified with the woman's suffrage movement. Later Lady Cook became engaged in commercial life in New York, there gaining the friendship of Commodore Vanderbilt. She was arrested on a charge of criminal libel in connection with the famous Beecher trial, but her case was never called.

The effect was felt in her business, however, and an invitation was accepted by her and her sister to lecture and write on social subjects in London.

There her sister was married, and she herself was eventually introduced to Sir

Francis Cook by Charles Reade, the

novelist, and was married to Sir Francis in 1880.

At the suggestion of his wife Sir Francis erected the Alexandra House in London. This institution, which is under the immediate patronage of Queen Alexandra, was built as a home to which English girls from the provinces desirous of an education in the higher arts could go and be sure of a refined environment and congenial society for a moderate outlay.

There are quarters for 150 young women in this institution, which was erected at a cost of \$1,250,000. Each inmate has a suite of three rooms to herself and on the lower floor are fine reception rooms. There are twenty music rooms, with pianos, scattered through the house and as many studios for aspiring artists.

The young women also have the entree to all the museums, libraries, and musical ateliers in London. For all these privileges they pay \$6 a week, this including washing and medical attendance. Sir Francis had three residences, Doughty House, Richmond; Rowland Gardens, and Mousersat Palace in

Cintra, Portugal.

Lady Cook is well remembered by Miss Barbara Brannon as a student of the secondary grade of the erstwhile North street school, forty-eight years ago. "The children, Tennessee and Victoria," remarked Miss Brannon, Monday, "both of whom were taught by me, at that time appeared to possess no extraordinary traits. They were neither brighter nor duller than others. They were ordinary pupils."

A brother of the girls studied law in Massillon at that time. Miss Brannon, however, remembers nothing concerning the parents of the children.

PANYARD-WHALEN.

Two Popular Young People Married Tuesday Morning.

The wedding of Mr. Thomas F. Whalen to Miss Ida C. Panyard, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Panyard, took place this morning at 8 o'clock at St. Joseph's church. Nuptial high mass was celebrated. The Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiated. Joseph Miller, of this city, acted as best man, and Miss Jennie Whalen, of Sherodsville, a sister of the groom, was the bridesmaid. The bride wore a gown of brown broadcloth, made with a vest of blue silk. She carried a white prayer book. Miss Whalen wore a gown of gray cloth and carried a bouquet of white and pink roses.

After the ceremony, the bridal party was driven to the home of the bride's parents, 57 West Main street. There dinner was served, thirty guests being present, including immediate relatives and near neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Whalen left this evening for Sherodsville, where they will spend a few days with the parents of the groom. On their return they will reside in the home that has been prepared for them in Spring street. Both of the young people are well known in this city and have many friends. Mrs. Whalen is a Massillon girl and has resided in the city all her life. Mr. Whalen is a bookkeeper in the employ of the Massillon Bottle and Glass Company. He has been a resident of the city for some time, having previously been employed in the office of the Wainwright Coal Company.

Miss Nellie Whalen, of Sherodsville, was among the guests.

A MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Another Step Taken Towards Its Organization.

Local physicians and surgeons, in session at the mayor's court room Monday evening, took another step in the direction of completing a Massillon Medical Society. A constitution and a set of rules were adopted. Officers will probably be elected at the next meeting.

MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

The German Pioneer Society Holds a Celebration.

The German Pioneer Society, Monday evening, in Schott's hall, celebrated the memory of Washington. More than one hundred persons were present, including the members, their families and friends. Ex-Mayor Tobias Schott, president of the society, made a brief opening address, in the course of which he said that Washington really was born on February 11, 1732, according to the old style calendar, instead of February 22, the day now celebrated. He said that notwithstanding the present date was neither February 11 nor February 22, the fact in nowise affected the sincerity in which the observances were held to honor the memory of the father of the nation.

The programme carried out consisted of selections by a mandolin club, singing by members of the society, declaimations, recitations and dialogues by the young people. Lunch was served.

DIED AT HARTLAND

Death of John Fries Occurs Tuesday Morning.

A NATIVE OF THIS CITY.

Mr. Fries, Who Had Made His Home with Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Portmann, Had Gone to Hartland for the Purpose of Disposing of Property—Was One of Russell & Company's First Employees.

A. F. Portmann has been notified of the death of his father-in-law, John Fries, at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, at Hartland, O., at the home of the daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Theodore Vogt. Mrs. Portmann was called to Hartland several days ago by the serious illness of Mr. Fries. Grip, together with the infirmities of old age, was the cause of death.

Mr. Fries was a native of Massillon, and was 74 years old. For thirty years he was foreman of the blacksmith department of Russell & Company's works. He learned his trade in the shops, having been one of the first employees of the company. Mr. Fries left Massillon about fifteen years ago to reside on a farm near Norwalk, but returned in September of last year to make his home with Mr. and Mrs. Portmann.

Mr. Fries had gone to Hartland for the purpose of disposing of his property in that vicinity. His death came unexpectedly, though his health had been poor for the past two months. Mr. Fries is survived by three children—Mrs. Portmann, of this city; Frank Fries, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Theodore Vogt, of Hartland. The deceased was a brother of the late Valentine Fries, of Milan, and of Mrs. Adam Hammersmith, of this city. Funeral arrangements will be announced later. The body will be brought to Massillon Wednesday.

HARRY ZUPP.

Harry, the eleven-weeks-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zupp, of East Greenville, died at their home on Saturday evening of lung fever. The funeral was held Monday afternoon from the residence of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of North Lawrence, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Williams. The body was interred at Sixteen cemetery.

FUEDELISI-GUERIERS.

ELTON, Feb. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincenzo Fuedelisi have taken up their residence in this village. They were married in St. Clement's Catholic church last week. The bride's maiden name was Ross Gueriers. Mr. Fuedelisi is employed as a miner.

MISS ALBERTA RIDENOUR.

The body of the late Miss Alberta Ridenour, whose death occurred in the Toledo hospital at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, arrived in the city Wednesday afternoon, and funeral services will be held in the Sunday school room of the First M. E. church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Miss Ridenour was a daughter of the late Dr. A. W. Ridenour and had spent practically her entire life in this city. Two years ago Miss Ridenour entered the Toledo hospital as a nurse. She was taken ill several weeks ago. Pneumonia was the cause of death.

MRS. LENA BRANDT.

Mrs. Lena Brandt, 36 years of age, wife of John Arandt, died at her home in West Brookfield, this morning, of consumption. She is survived by a husband and three sons. The funeral will be held from St. Barbara's church, West Brookfield, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Brandt was a sister-in-law of C. M. Whitman and Andrew Brandt, of this city, and Ed. Paul, of Canton.

MRS. JOHN MAUL.

CANAL FULTON, Feb. 21.—Mrs. John Maul, aged 88 years, one of the oldest residents of the village, died Tuesday evening. Funeral services will be held in the Reformed church Saturday morning.

Education in Porto Rico.

The expense of maintaining schools in Porto Rico is very high, if we consider the amount spent for the small number of pupils enrolled; but as that country is gradually brought in closer touch with our own, their system will evidently be changed, until it reaches our present state of perfection. In this country the people are being educated to the fact, that there is a sure cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, consumption, liver and kidney troubles, and that medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It should be taken at the very first symptom, if you would avoid unnecessary suffering. It will give prompt relief and eventually cure, as hundreds of people, including many prominent physicians, have testified during the past fifty years.



FATAL ECONOMY.

A VERY old maxim declares that it isn't economy to pick up pins; the time is worth more than the pins. Similarly it is not true economy to do without Ivory Soap; your health requires the daily removal of the bodily excretions which are discharged through the pores of the skin. These tiny mouths must be kept open, and they should be opened only with a pure soap.

IVORY SOAP—99¢ PER CENT. PURE.

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striken out. Also that they state definitely in which booth of the street fair the fire started and in what part of the booth. Also what caused the fire and how the same was communicated to their booth.

CANTON, Feb. 18.—Frank J. Ertle who was brought to the county jail Friday night from Muncie, Ind., and locked up on the charge of arson, was released Saturday evening on bond. Attorney Bow, who is retained as Ertle's counsel, went to Massillon Saturday afternoon and secured the signature of Ertle's mother and brother to the \$500 bond and returned to Canton, where the bond was honored by Justice Bowman, who ordered the sheriff to release Ertle. The accused is to be given a preliminary hearing before Justice Bowman, Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The final account has been filed in the guardianship of John Ott, of Bethlehem township.

Albert Rice has brought suit in common pleas court against the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company to recover \$10,150 as damages for alleged personal injuries. The plaintiff sets up that as an employee of the defendant company he was riding on a foot board of an engine and because of the foot board not being fixed a safe distance from the rail joints he was injured by the foot board coming in contact with one of these joints. He alleges that the defendant company was negligent in the construction of these engine foot boards and through this negligence he received the alleged injuries.

A damage suit has been filed in the court of common pleas for \$10,000. The petition was filed by Miller and Pomerene. It is the case of John Adam Ustring, administrator of the estate of Albert Ustring, deceased, against the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company. On October 19 of last year Albert Ustring, a boy about 13 years old, was engaged in selling and delivering papers in West Tuscarawas street near Hazlett avenue. The petition recites that there was a car proceeding west and that behind the car was a low truck about eight inches in height. It was connected with the car by a drawbar six or eight feet long. It is asserted that there were no lights on the car and that darkness had set in. The boy was about to cross the street and seeing the car waited until it should pass. He did not see the truck and crossed immediately behind the car. He was struck by the truck and was dragged a distance of forty or fifty feet. The flesh of the left leg was stripped from the bone. A rusty bolt penetrated the ankle and on October 30, the boy died, blood poisoning having set in causing lock-jaw.

The will of the late E. S. Raff has been filed. The estate is estimated at \$50,

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schneider, a daughter.

Miss Ida Gove spent Sunday with her parents in this city.

A case of diphtheria has been reported to the health officer from Clay street.

David Cornelius, of Orrville, spent Monday with his brother, Jesse Cornelius.

Miss Louisa Krantz, of Richville, spent Sunday with Miss Melinda Ungashick.

Miss Charlotte E. Smith, after an illness of three weeks, has resumed her duties at the East street school.

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The second trial of Gideon Carr for the murder of Sylvester Hull commenced in the common pleas court of Summit county on Monday.

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BEAUTIES OF KING EDWARD'S COURT

SOME OF THE FAIR ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WOMEN WHO WILL GRACE BUCKINGHAM FUNCTIONS

For many months to come the court of Great Britain will remain plunged in grief, at any rate official grief, for its late head. His majesty Edward VII has declared that the memory of Victoria is worth at least a year's official mourning, and few if any English men and women are inclined to disagree with him.

But when the court of St. James eventually casts aside its sackcloth and ashes a revival of splendor is con-



Photo by Baker, Birmingham, England.

THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.
fidently looked for. Under the late queen it was a sore point with Englishmen that the court of her majesty was eclipsed by those of many of the lesser dignitaries of the continent. Londoners in especial regretted that Queen Victoria spent so little time in her capital city.

Edward VII is likely to remedy all that. He is of social disposition, and his court will no doubt reflect the social inclinations of his mind. Especially is the king fond of being surrounded by bright and beautiful faces. As English society is full of beautiful women, his desire will be gratified.

Prominent among the English beauties to figure at King Edward's court will be the Countess of Warwick. She is probably the most beautiful peeress of England. She delights to call herself a "splendid pauper" in playful allusion to the fact that her income is not quite as large as that of some other members of what was previously known as "the Prince of Wales' set." She is better known in England as "the bubbling Brooke," for it is generally believed that she made public the famous Tramby Croft baccarat scandal a number of years ago. The Countess of Warwick was then Lady Brooke, since her husband had not yet succeeded to the higher title. Besides her beauty she possesses more than an average share of brains.

One of the American women who will grace King Edward's court will be the Countess of Essex, formerly Miss Adele Grant of New York. Her title has invariably been borne by a beautiful woman, and she is no exception to the rule. Other Americans for whom the king has shown a decided prefer-

ence in the past and who will help to lighten his court will be Mrs. George Cornwallis West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, and Lady Naylor-Leyland, widow of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland and formerly Miss Jennie Chamberlain of Ohio. It is known that his majesty has a decided liking for Mrs. Ogden Goelet, a beautiful society woman of New York, and she may be

Photo by Lafayette, London.

THE COUNTESS OF MAR AND KELLIE.
Lady de Grey's first husband was the Earl of Lonsdale, whose death was caused by too fast a life. His widow did not mourn her loss much or long, for she soon married Earl de Grey, who is the son and heir of the Marquis of Ripon, the well known statesman. Lord de Grey is immensely wealthy, and his countess can well afford to indulge her taste for jewels and finery. She is very fond of music and the drama.

Another charming American who enjoyed the favor of the Prince of Wales in days gone past is Mrs. Arthur Paget, who was Miss Minnie Stevens, daughter of the late Mrs. Parson Stevens of New York. Although Mrs. Paget need not make way for any woman in England on the score of beauty, her greatest charms are her wit and originality.

The Duchess of Sutherland as the wife of one of the greatest and richest of England's noblemen will probably be prominent in royal circles. The Duke of Sutherland owns about 1,500,000 acres of English soil. The tastes of his duchess do not run so much to society as they do to philanthropy. She is the sister of the Earl of Rosslyn, who has adopted the stage as a profession and has made his appearance as an actor in America. The Duchess of Sutherland has tried her hand at writing, with a fair share of success.

These are only a few of the lovely women who will grace the court of Edward VII. Among the grand old families of the United Kingdom are many others who are fair of face. They have the entree to royal circles by right of birth, title and great wealth, and although they may not be as prominent as the so called "leaders" they will nevertheless help to make up a charming circle of beauty and grace that it would be hard to match elsewhere.

Photo by Dowsey, London.

LADY DE GREY.

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GIVER OF MILLIONS.

DR. PEARSONS HELPS ALONG STRUGGLING COLLEGES

He Has Given Away More Than Two Millions, but Does Not Claim to Be Benevolent—Has an Excellent Method of Requiring Self Help.

Although Andrew Carnegie declared some time ago that it is a disgrace to die rich and is himself doing something to reduce his enormous fortune by dotting the surface of the country with free public libraries, there does not seem to be among our millionaires an extraordinary rush to give away money. One millionaire, however, is not only following out Carnegie's precepts, but also anticipated them by years. This is Dr. Daniel K. Pearson of Chicago, who has for several years been engaged in giving away fortunes to the smaller colleges of the United States.

Dr. Pearson's most recent act of philanthropy was the giving of \$50,000 to Carleton college, at Northfield, Minn. This donation made a grand total of more than \$2,500,000 distributed by Dr. Pearson in private and public benefactions.

A few of the doctor's most notable gifts are \$175,000 and \$30,000 additional for a girls' dormitory to Beloit college, Wis.; \$50,000 to Drury college, \$50,000 to Colorado Springs college, \$100,000 to Mount Holyoke seminary, and \$50,000 to Berea college, Ky. No one besides himself knows the extent of his private benefactions, and he won't tell.

The man who has chosen this as the most effective form of doing good is almost 81 years of age, although he looks much younger. He is a resident of Chicago and has been for many years. Dr. Pearson is a native of Vermont and is descended on his mother's side from the family of Israel Putnam. Young Pearson obtained his education in the district school and at the age of 16 became a teacher. At 21 he entered Dartmouth college and afterward became a doctor of medicine at Woodstock, Vt. He practiced in Chicopee, Mass., until 1857.

Dr. Pearson took Greeley's advice and went to Illinois. He early saw the

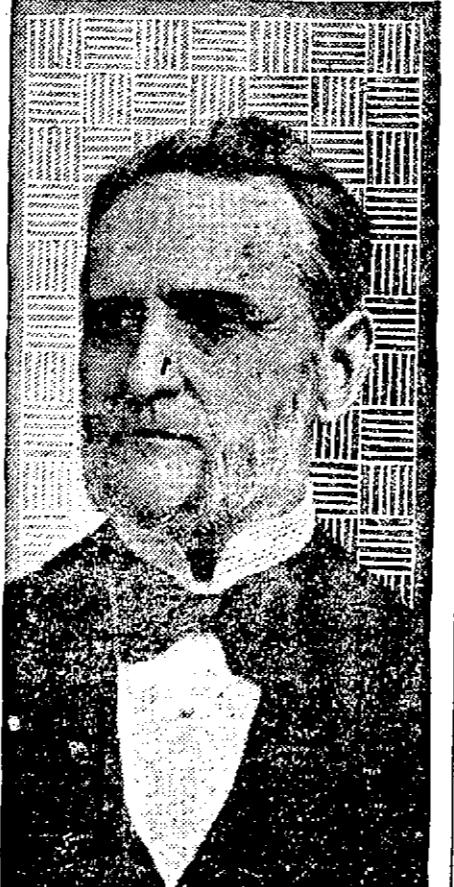


Photo by Root, Chicago.

DR. DANIEL K. PEARSONS.

possibilities of Chicago real estate and amassed a fortune by investment. Dr. Pearson is a shrewd financier, and his ability in that line was of good service to the city of Chicago during his term as alderman in 1876. Dr. Pearson is married, but he has no children. He seems to have adopted the smaller colleges and is giving them his fortune before his death.

Miss Murray is a Scottish-American soprano and proudly traces her lineage

Naturally Dr. Pearson is never gives money to his proteges without requiring that they exert themselves to raise supplementary contributions. This he does as an incentive to self help, and in the great majority of cases his method has met with splendid success. Nothing pleases Dr. Pearson more than to receive letters from young men who have been helped to an education by his philanthropy.

Naturally Dr. Pearson is besieged by appeals for assistance, frequently fraudulent. But he is never deceived, for he is shrewd and well able to tell the false from the true. He has not yet given away all his fortune, but because of the multitude of begging letters that reach him he will hereafter exercise his charity in secret.

Dr. Pearson makes no claim to the title of philanthropist. He says of himself: "I do not pose as a benevolent man. I am a thrifty and frugal old man. I have labored nearly 80 years to make money, and I have made it and honestly too. I have no benevolence in me, not a particle. I am the most economical, close listed man you ever put your eyes on. You can see it in my face. It is there. I do not think I ever foolishly spent \$20 in my life. I never went to a theater but once in my life, and then I was ashamed of myself. I never went to a horse race or to a football game. I am doing all that I am doing on business principles."

"After working hard and practicing economy for 70 years to lay up money I said to myself: 'What am I going to do with this? I cannot carry it out of the world in my dead hands.' Collins were not made to carry money in. I have got to leave it. That's the way to look at it. Now, what shall I do with it?" So he decided that the best thing to do with it was to help along the struggling smaller colleges.

SHAH'S NEW MINISTER.

Succeds Hadji Hassim Ghooly Khan, Who Left Because of His Name.

For several years our government has managed to exist without the help of a minister from Persia, and few if any Americans knew or cared that the Shah was unrepresented at Washington. Our trade with the land of the Parsees is insignificant in amount, and few Americans visit that out of the way country. We, however, maintain a minister at Teheran.

The cause of the partial breaking off of diplomatic relations between the United States and Persia was decidedly humorous. In 1888 his majesty the shah was pleased to send to Washington



Photo by Cinecinist, Washington.

GENERAL ISAAC KHAN.

ton one Hadji Hassim Ghooly Khan. Professional American humorists were quick to see the possibilities of such a name, and they made the existence of the proud and haughty gentleman from Teheran a burden to him. He appealed in vain to the state department, which unfortunately has no jurisdiction over our professional jokesmiths. Finally poor Hadji packed up his trunks and fled, and until recently Persia has been unrepresented at Washington.

The name of the new Persian minister is not quite so humorous. He is General Isaac Khan Mofakhammed Dovet. The last section of his name is variously reported, according to different authorities. General Isaac Khan is a man of excellent education and has won fame as a diplomat. He has represented his government in St. Petersburg for more than ten years and has also held various other diplomatic positions.

General Khan is a bachelor, about 40 years of age and very rich. He intends to establish a legation that will surpass any of the others in magnificence. He is entirely progressive and up to date and is rapidly learning our language and customs.

General Khan says that one of the objects of his mission is to do all in his power to increase the trade between the two countries. At present Europe is monopolizing most of the commerce of Persia as it has been in the trade for a much longer time, but it remains for the push of the American business man to change these conditions.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND.

Return of a Scotch-American Singer With Songs and Folklore.

Any one who has ever heard a bonnie lassie trilling out the tender, touching notes of "Annie Laurie," "Auld Robin Grey" or any of the many other of Scotland's beautiful songs that tug at one's heartstrings will agree with Miss Amy Murray that the melodies and folklore of Scotland are well worth preservation.

Miss Murray is a Scottish-American soprano and proudly traces her lineage



Photo by Gessford, New York.

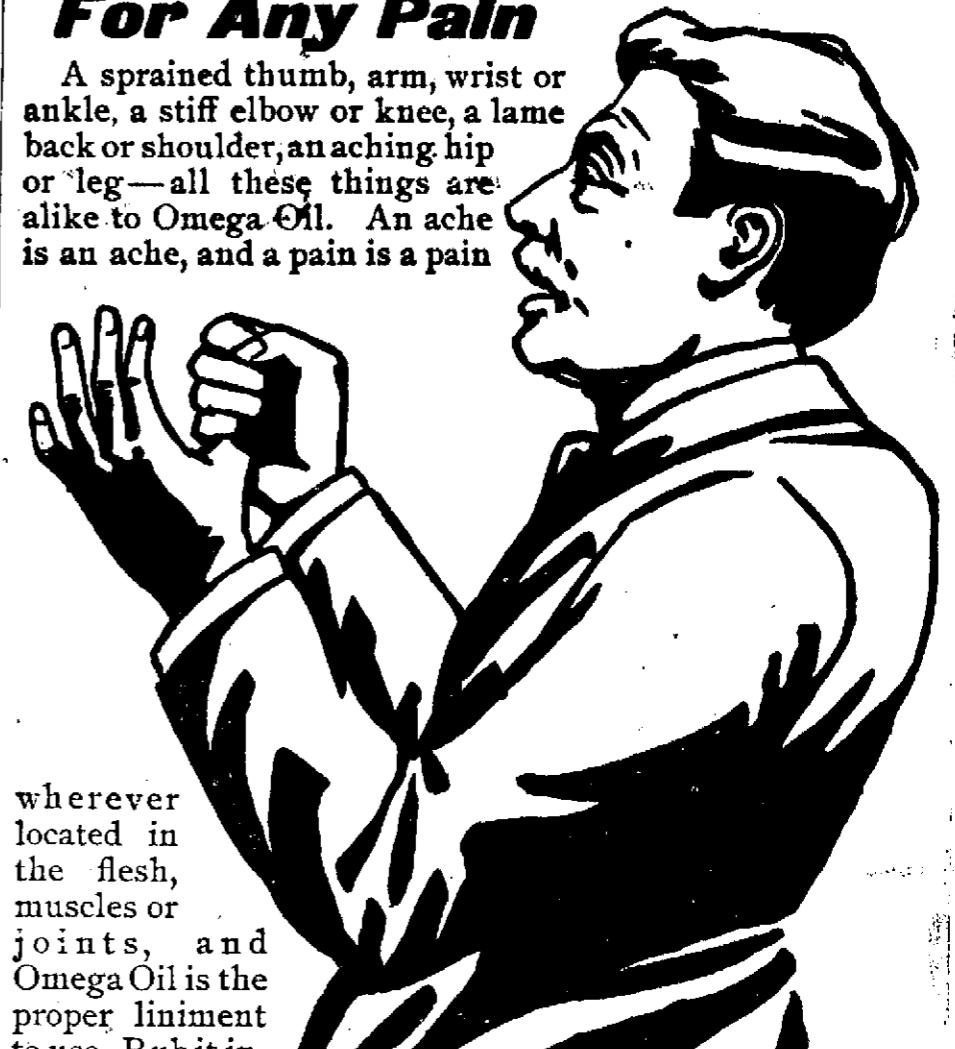
MISS AMY MURRAY.

to Clan Murray, the head of which is the Duke of Athol. Miss Murray has just returned from Scotland with a collection of native musical instruments, fishing creels and outifts, as well as Scottish songs and lore, that probably excels anything of the kind in America. Miss Murray spent several months in her labor of love, living among the fisher folk, shepherds and crofters in the hielan's and lowland's. Miss Murray speaks Gaelic like one of the ancient bards whose successor she is.

Omega Oil

For Any Pain

A sprained thumb, arm, wrist or ankle, a stiff elbow or knee, a lame back or shoulder, an aching hip or leg—all these things are alike to Omega Oil. An ache is an ache, and a pain is a pain



wherever located in the flesh, muscles or joints, and Omega Oil is the proper liniment to use. Rub it in, and the hurting will stop. Don't be afraid of using it, because it won't burn or blister. Nature makes this oil for exactly this purpose, and Nature has never made a mistake since the beginning of time. Omega Oil is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Any druggist will supply you, or the Omega Chemical Co., 557 Broadway, New York, will mail a bottle prepaid for you, in cash, money order or stamp.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time

Every Fifth Sat. & Wayne & Chicago Sat.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co. Schedule in effect January 1901 Southbound (down) (up) Northbound

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

DEACONESS HOME.

Its Work Described by the Superintendent.

HOPED FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Number of Deaconesses Insufficient to Accomplish what is Desired —The Rev. Mr. Roberts on "China" Lutheran Ministers in Canton—Other Sunday Services.

Miss E. A. McIlroy, superintendent of the Cleveland Deaconess Home, at the First M. E. church, Sunday evening, described the work being carried on by that institution. She told of the sin and suffering encountered by the deaconesses working among the destitute and the miserable, and said that the eleven persons connected with the Home were insufficient in number to accomplish all that was desired. Miss McIlroy hoped that the desire to assist in the great work would fill the hearts of some of her hearers, and that there would be volunteers to enter the Deaconess Home. She said that there should be at least fifty deaconesses in the Cleveland institution.

Mrs. Matthews, a deaconess in the Home, addressed the congregation of the Wesley M. E. church, Sunday morning. Her remarks were of a nature similar to those of Miss McIlroy. The Cleveland Deaconess Home is maintained by the East Ohio Conference of the M. E. church.

A SERMON ON CHINA.

"China" was the subject of the Rev. C. M. Roberts's sermon on Sunday evening at St. Timothy's church. Mr. Roberts holds that the course of the administration in the management of the Chinese troubles has been right and that the President should have the moral support of the people in maintaining his position and in sending out a vigorous protest against the atrocious treatment which is being accorded the Chinese by the allied troops. He believes that the merchant class and not the missionaries are largely responsible for the difficulties of recent occurrence, although the latter are so numerous that it is possible that some few among them may have been guilty of seeking after the loaves and fishes.

PASTORS IN CANTON.

There were no services at St. Paul's Lutheran church or Faith chapel Sunday evening. Both the Rev. Mr. Barry and the Rev. Mr. Luse conducted services in Canton.

THEY WISHED HIM WELL.

"All Night" Henry Given an Ovation as He Leaves the City.

Friends gathered about "All Night" Henry Giese to wish him well, as he started for the county infirmary, last week. Mr. Giese seemed to regard his leaving as the event of his life. It was with a conquering hero-like step that he entered the infirmary wagon, beaming forth comiserately at those who were obliged to remain behind. "I got noding to say," said Mr. Giese in response to calls for a speech, "except that mebbe I come back again sometime."

Mr. Giese recently injured a foot while searching for the herbs which assisted him in making his weather forecasts, for prognosticating thus is his learned though unprofitable profession, and the infirmary alone promised a place where he could receive the necessary attention. Mr. Giese became "All Night" because of his well known ability to stand the wear and tear of a strenuous life without sleep or rest.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. E. P. Green, has recovered from an attack of the grip, at Canaseraga, N. Y., by the use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, F. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, O., by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

W. E. Nibells, of St. Louis, Mo., who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He has used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Denison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip, at her home in Bay City, Mich., through the use of Miles' Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. DeWaele, who has passed the three-score mile stone, had a time with the grip; but when seen at his home in Roscommon, Mich., the other day, he said Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three-score and ten, Mrs. Galen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked her; but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine, and now her neighbors in Wareham, Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

After an illness of five weeks from the grip, Mrs. Harriett Jackson is again about and looking fine. She began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine after the fourth week. Her home is in Bowling Green Mo.

Reports show a greatly increased death rate from throat and lung troubles, due to the prevalence of croup, pneumonia and grip. We advise the use of One Minute Cough Cure in all of these difficulties. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Children like it. Clas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

"After suffering for two months from a severe attack of grip, I found quick relief and a lasting cure by using Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Heart Cure." —Harry Abbott, Cincinnati, O.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

BOERS IN TRADE.

They Know How to Cause the English Trouble in That Line Too.

The South African Dutch are supposed to be "conquered," says the New York World, yet there are a few points in which the vanquished Boers have not yielded. "Joint stock stores" constitute the chief of these. The Dutch joint stock stores are to mean the ruin of the English traders in South Africa. And the English traders know it.

Six months ago the Dutch established one such co-operative concern in every available country town. The equipment for trade was generous enough to include almost everything that could come within the ordinary demand. The prices were reasonable, and every burgher had a modest share in the stock.

The advantages of this were plain enough. Every Dutchman grasped at them. And the death blow to foreign traders was struck. Yet Sir Alfred Milner, sending home a dispatch at this time, ridiculed the movement and declared that the Dutch by challenging British commercial enterprise were injuring themselves. Such statements misled no one. At the end of August there was held a meeting of the vigilance committee, whereat the menace to trade was discussed. Many of the Cape delegates confessed themselves in "absolute despair." "In Cape Colony," they told each other, "to be an Englishman means ruin." As a matter of fact there was nothing that the British could do.

The situation now is that many British traders in the midland towns are already being rapidly ruined by the course of separate trading now pursued by the Dutch. The British wholesale dealers in the coast towns will meet the same fate unless they can undersell their German competitors, to whom otherwise the Dutch custom will go in preference, as it has already begun to do. The Germans are quite alive to the opportunity, the bulk of the German population of the colony being pro-Boer. Many German citizens who formerly adhered to the progressive party so called have now gone over to the Afrikander.

The British in South Africa are not farmers, but traders.

WASTE OF INVENTION.

New Discoveries Send Costly Machinery to the Scrap Heap.

It seems almost as though it were the other day that the scientific journals and the professional engineers were speaking with enthusiasm of the wonderful forge hammer set up at a vast expense by the Bethlehem Steel corporation, writes Holland in the Philadelphia Press. It could strike with a force of 100 Titans or with the softness of velvet. Yet within a year or two after this superb machine was set up it was cheerfully thrown to the scrap heap because it had been discovered that the new hydraulic process would do the same work cheaper and in every respect better.

So, too, Mr. Carnegie, after expending hundreds of thousands of dollars in establishing vast furnace plants, in the course of a year or two pitched the entire machinery to the scrap heap because there were better processes newly discovered furnishing a greater product at less cost.

It is undoubtedly the general knowledge, some of it detailed and some of it intuitive, that every one of our greater industrial corporations that are well managed are leaning trustfully upon invention and science and have the courage to accept the latest contributions these agencies can furnish, even though that involves the sending to the scrap heap of many thousand dollars' worth of property. It is this knowledge that in great measure explains the faith that we are to maintain and increase our industrial and commercial supremacy and that unquestionably accounts for that mysterious hopefulness which is reflected in the persistence with which prices for securities of all kinds continue to advance.

POCKET TELEPHONES.

They Are to Be Used by the London Firemen.

To carry one's own telephone about in the pocket sounds a tall order, says the London Star. Commander Wells, chief of the metropolitan fire brigade, however, has devised a simple instrument which will shortly be in use among firemen whereby they will be able to communicate with the fire stations through the existing fire alarm posts.

The instrument is simplicity itself. In the alarm posts as they now stand there is a handle which the caller pulls to ring up the station. Commander Wells will make this handle into a transmitter. All the firemen will have to do is to open the face of the stand, give the transmitter a pull, insert the plug attached to his pocket instrument into a hole for the purpose and "Hello! Are you there?"

It would of course be as convenient to have a receiver affixed permanently to the alarm." Commander Wells said, "but the man in the street is not an expert telephonist. The advantages of being able to communicate instructions to the station from the scene of a fire are really great, and, as you see, the little instrument will not burden the fireman."

It is proposed to endeavor to supply the "pocket telephone" to the police for use in cases of fire.

MAKES SWEET POTATO FLOUR.

Wineland, N. J., has a novel industry, a sweet potato flour mill, says the Philadelphia Press. H. S. Morris is manager of the concern, and it is said to be the first mill in the country engaged in making flour for bread out of sweet potatoes.

"After suffering for two months from a severe attack of grip, I found quick relief and a lasting cure by using Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Heart Cure." —Harry Abbott, Cincinnati, O.

FINANCES OF EDWARD VII.

England's King Wants \$10,000,000 to Pay Old Debts.

WILL KEEP THE CROWN LANDS.

They Yield \$3,000,000 a Year, but His Predecessors Turned Them Over to the Nation—Queen Will Have \$250,000 a Year for Pin Money and Children \$700,000.

King Edward will demand of parliament, it is expected, \$10,000,000 cash to pay the debts he accumulated while he was the Prince of Wales and will insist on keeping for his own use all the crown property, the income from which is now \$3,000,000 a year, writes the London correspondent of the New York World. How much more he will demand in the form of a civil list or annual appropriation is not known. Parliament of late years has resolutely set its face against the good old Hanoverian doctrine, originated by George I and "bettered" by his successors, that the United Kingdom was a sort of fattening ground for German princes.

No fewer than 28 royalties were at free quarters on the civil list during the reign of George III until in 1819—at a time, too, when the country was in abject misery after the reaction of the Napoleonic wars—the amount stood at the appalling total of \$430,288, this being independent of the king's own civil list (appropriation) of \$800,000, besides certain hereditary revenues from English, Irish and Scotch sources which he continued to retain as well, of course, as the proceeds from the duchy of Lancaster.

Scattered about the country are certain properties of undoubted value known as the "crown lands" and supplemented by what are styled the "small branches of the hereditary revenue." It has been the practice since the time of George III for the monarch, on coming to the throne, to "surrender" to the country these hereditary revenues "in confidence that the commons would gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honor and dignity of the crown."

Nor has that "confidence" hitherto been misplaced. The civil list is set off against the hereditary revenues, and the result in balance sheet form works out thus: Civil list, in the late reign, £85,000 (\$1,325,000). "Surrendered" hereditary revenues £20,000 (\$1,050,000), from crown lands, and £68,000 (\$340,000) from the "small branches."

Here we see in this "parliamentary bargain" a balance of £107,000 (\$735,000) against the nation on the sovereign's list alone.

This, however, is without taking into account the £40,000 (\$200,000) annual grant to the Prince of Wales, £10,000 (\$50,000) to their children, £12,000 (\$60,000) to the Duke of Cambridge, £8,000 (\$40,000) to the Empress Frederick, £25,000 (\$125,000) to the Duke of Connaught and £6,000 (\$30,000) each to Princess Christian, Princess Louise, duchess of Argyll, Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duchess of Albany. The annual balance against the nation in account with the royal family therefore has been \$1,140,000.

By the queen's death the king comes into possession of the income of the duchy of Lancaster, which has yielded on the average for many years past £35,000 (\$175,000) a year. But the duchy of Cornwall passes to the Duke of York, and with it an income computed at £60,000 (\$300,000) a year, so that the king loses heavily in this particular phase of the transaction.

The parliamentary grant to the sovereign for his or her strictly personal use—"the privy purse," as it is termed—has during several reigns stood at £60,000 (\$300,000). This is independent of £50,000 (\$250,000) for the privy purse of the consort, either queen or prince. The annual personal allowance to Prince Albert was £50,000 (\$250,000), and the same sum was provided for Queen Adelaide, the wife of William IV.

It is assumed therefore that Lord Salisbury and the courtierlike Mr. Balfour, as first lord of the treasury, will bring the necessary gentle pressure to bear upon the select committee to recommend that amount for the Princess of Wales, henceforth to be known as the queen consort. Her present allowance, as settled by act of parliament at the time of her marriage, is £10,000 (\$50,000), to be increased to £30,000 (\$150,000) in case she outlives her husband.

As to the financial future of the Duke of York the position is simple. But in passing it may be well to dissipate a very prevalent impression that in consequence of his father's accession to the throne he would become immediately and ipso facto Prince of Wales. This is not so. The duke succeeds at once, and as a matter of constitutional right, to the dukedom of Cornwall, but it rests with the king to decide when his son shall be raised to the dignity of Prince of Wales.

The duke will have, roughly, £60,000 (\$300,000) from the duchy of Cornwall, and the proposal to be laid before the house of commons committee will take the form of a further civil list annuity of £10,000 (200,000), the same as his father has enjoyed since he came of age. The Duchess of York has received nothing from the nation, but circumstances are altered now that she is the wife of the heir apparent and only one step removed from the throne. If parliament so decrees, the Duchess of Cornwall and York's "pin money" will amount to £10,000 (\$50,000) a year, increaseable by £2,000 (\$100,000) more should she become a widow.

NEW GAME PROTECTOR.

Mr. Brackett's Electric Means of Defense for His Pheasants.

If poachers or wild animals ever run against the wire netting which surrounds Edward A. Brackett's Mongolian pheasant corral in Winchester after dark, they will be surprised, says a Boston dispatch, to the New York Sun. The wire fence is shock full of electricity. The current is powerful enough to kill animals which come in contact with it or to knock out a man.

Mr. Brackett is a member of the Massachusetts commission of inland fisheries and game and has had charge of the Mongolian pheasant department for the last five or six years. His broods have suffered considerably from the ravages of man and beast. He has often gone to the aviary in the morning only to discover that some one visited the place during the night for the purpose of stealing the game, while cats and skunks have assisted in killing the birds.

Mr. Brackett procured a dynamo and to it attached a water motor capable of making 2,000 revolutions a minute and grinding out a powerful electric current. He then purchased a half mile of copper wire and strung it along the top and bottom of the fence that incloses about an acre and a half of land. The corral has a roofing of wire also, and when the dynamo is running the current sweeps the enclosure in a dangerous manner.

The gates to the corral are also wired so that no one can open them when the dynamo is at work. In case a person or an animal tries to get into the aviary he can hardly escape touching the copper wire protector and must necessarily come into contact with the wire netting at the same time. A connection thus being established between the copper conductor and the ground, the invader will receive a severe shock.

STRANDING A NEW CABLE.

Progress Being Made by the Massillon Telephone Company.

The Massillon Telephone Company's cable for the West Side, which will extend from the exchange to the corporation line, is now being constructed by a force of linemen. The material for the new exchange and system at Navarre has arrived, and work will be commenced at that point shortly.

GREAT WHIPPING BILL.

Provisions of One Recently Introduced in the Indiana Legislature.

The feature of a recent session of the legislature at Indianapolis was the introduction of a bill providing for the establishment of whipping posts in every county seat in the state of Indiana. The bill makes provisions for the punishment of various crimes by the serving of stated number of lashes on the bare back of the convicted man, who first is tied hand and foot to the post, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The measure makes no provision in any manner for female criminals.

Nor has that "confidence" hitherto been misplaced. The civil list is set off against the hereditary revenues, and the result in balance sheet form works out thus: Civil list, in the late reign, £85,000 (\$1,325,000). "Surrendered" hereditary revenues £20,000 (\$1,050,000), from crown lands, and £68,000 (\$340,000) from the "small branches."

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A President's Son Left Out.

The sons of former presidents are to be invited to serve as aids on the staff of General Greene, the grand marshal of the parade at the inauguration exercises in Washington on March 4, but the son of one of them is omitted from the lists as published, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Sons of Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Arthur and Harrison are mentioned. John Tyler's son seems to have been forgotten. One of former President Tyler's sons, Lyon G. Tyler, is president of William and Mary college of Virginia.

Death the "Death Suit."

Jacob Cole of New York city, playing a game of pentele a few days ago, laid dead to him the "death suit." That is, he held in his hand the ace, king, queen and jack of spades. An instant later he was stricken with paralysis and died as he reached a hospital. It is one of the superstitions of card players that the "death suit" is sure warning of approaching death. One can shiver at this thought, according to his degree of belief in so-called warnings.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Tunel Protected Under the Solent.

In the next session of the British parliament a bill will be promoted to seek powers to construct a railway under the Solent and thus give a complete land communication between the mainland and the Isle of Wight. The length of the necessary tunnel will be about 2 miles 500 yards, and the

